

## WHITNEY STANDS UP FOR DR. COOK

Knows No Reason for Doubting Him More Than Peary—Story Truthful.

### BELIEVES BOTH FOUND POLE

Millionaire Sportsman Feels Keenly His Position—Went North Merely to Hunt and Now Finds Himself Storm Center of a Polar Controversy.

St. Johns, N. F., Sept. 28.—Harry Whitney of New Haven believes that Dr. Frederick A. Cook found the Pole and that Commander Peary did the same. In expressing this belief to-day Mr. Whitney said that he knows no reason for doubting Cook more than Peary.

"Dr. Cook's story," he added, "seems to me truthful and probable. Nothing else would explain his 12 months' absence."

The schooner Jeanie arrived here to-day with Mr. Whitney aboard, coming from the Greenland coast by way of Inuit Harbor, Labrador. Mr. Whitney said keenly the position in which he is placed. He went north, he said, merely in a hunting trip, and now finds himself in the storm center of a polar controversy. Dr. Cook left with him at Anaktok several cases, containing instruments and some belongings, but so far as Mr. Whitney knew, no written records.

Speaking of Dr. Cook's detailed account of his trip to the Pole, Mr. Whitney said that the explorer showed him how the eastern drift of the ice had landed him in a region far remote from where he expected to go, and he was unable to get back.

Mr. Whitney denied that Commander Peary had removed Dr. Cook's stores from Anaktok to Etah. What Peary really did was to transfer a few things but rebuild the house at Anaktok, Boatman Murphy's only reason for refusing to help Captain Bernier's Canadian expedition to get dogs and sledges at Etah was that they were short of dogs themselves.

### PEARY WIRE A COMPLAINT.

Mr. Whitney left to-night for Sydney and will proceed from that point to Boston. He received messages from Commander Peary to-day complaining that he had not fully informed the commander about the nature of Dr. Cook's belongings left with Whitney at Etah. Mr. Whitney says that Commander Peary is in error, as he informed him fully, and that Robert Bartlett of the Roosevelt saw all the things, as he helped Mr. Whitney to bury them at Etah after Peary had refused to take them aboard his vessel.

### STATEMENT BY WHITNEY.

Mr. Whitney was asked "regarding the statement made to him by Dr. Cook in Greenland." He said Cook arrived at Anaktok in April this year and declared that he had reached the North Pole a year ago. He pledged Whitney, however, not to tell Peary who was to be informed only that Cook had gone farther north than Peary's previous record. Cook told Whitney that he had accomplished all he expected to and more. Peary had taken over his house and stores, but Cook declared he had suffered no unfairness. Peary's steward, William Pritchard, was present when these statements were made. He was directed by Whitney to Cook, Murphy, Peary's boatman in charge of the stores, was absent at Etah on this day and did not hear Cook's communications.

### COOK ARRIVED WITHOUT SLEDGE.

When Cook and his Eskimos arrived at the house they had no sledge, being too tired to drag it over the rough ice. They had left it 20 miles from Etah. The following day some other Eskimos went out, recovered the sledge and brought it in. On it were Cook's instruments, clothes and food. After spending two days at Anaktok, Cook started for Etah. Whitney accompanied him. Cook remained there roughly the date he would likely reach there, and he feared he had no time to lose. He planned originally to take two Eskimos and two sledges but one Eskimo fell sick and this made it necessary for him to cut down the luggage he could take with him south.

He consequently asked Whitney to take charge of the instruments with which he made observations at the Pole. There were three cases, one containing a sextant, another an artificial horizon and the third an instrument which Whitney said he could not recall. It possibly might have been a chronometer. Cook left no written records with Whitney that Whitney is aware of. There may have been some records in other boxes in which Cook packed his clothes and personal effects but Cook did not tell Whitney especially that he was leaving any written records with him. Whitney was very positive about this.

After Cook departed for the south, Whitney resumed his hunting. He took over Cook's two Eskimos and showed him the country where Cook had shot musk oxen. This the two men did and Whitney bagged all the oxen he could carry out

on sledges. He said he found the two Eskimos quite satisfactory in subordinate capacities but knows nothing of their value in a dash across the polar sea.

### TRIED TO TRAP COOK'S BOYS.

Whitney said last month when Peary, on the Roosevelt, reached Etah from the North, Whitney informed him of Cook's arrival, adding that Cook had told him to tell Peary that Cook had gone beyond Peary's farthest north. Peary made no comment and Whitney said he was not asked any other questions by Peary. The next day Cook's Eskimos came to Whitney and asked him what Peary's men were trying to get them to say. Peary's men had shown the Eskimos papers and maps, but the Eskimos declared they did not understand these papers. As far as Whitney is aware, Cook's Eskimos never admitted that while with the doctor they only progressed two "steens" from land.

The day the Roosevelt was leaving Etah, Whitney informed Peary that Cook had entrusted to him certain belongings to bring home on the vessel coming for Whitney but that he was at a loss what to do with this property.

Peary declined to permit Cook's belongings to be brought aboard the Roosevelt. Whitney, thereupon, went ashore, separated Cook's property from his own baggage and with the aid of Captain Bartlett, commander of the Roosevelt, repacked Cook's property in boxes. Whitney and Bartlett packed all Cook's property in a cave in the ice.

With reference to the written instructions given to Murphy, the boatman, by Commander Peary, Dr. Cook said:

"The written instructions handed to the ultimate Boatman Murphy were worded very ambiguously. As Mr. Whitney affirms, but I will not comment on them now. Let Mr. Peary publish them."

Concerning the papers left with Mr. Whitney, Dr. Cook said:

"Mr. Whitney was in all probability unaware of the written records being left with him. They are not of much consequence as I have duplicates. As to the instruments, his statements are correct. There was a sextant and an artificial horizon, and the third case contained two compasses. I have the watch chronometer here."

### WHAT POOLED MURPHY.

"The whole story as to my not going far north is based on the reply I gave to Murphy, when he asked me one day: 'Have you been farther than 90° north?' I answered, 'Yes, much farther north.' But I gave no other information to Murphy and Mr. Whitney stuck to the original idea and would not let Murphy know."

### PEARY HAS HIS FIRST BIG BROADSIDE READY

Bar Harbor, Me., Sept. 28.—The material which Commander Robert E. Peary will produce to support his contention that Dr. Frederick A. Cook did not reach the North Pole is now in completed form. As soon as it has been passed upon by the Peary Arctic club, it will be made public. General Hubbard, president of the club, and Commander Peary, concluded their conference on the subject to-day and the explorer will probably return to his home in Eagle Island to-morrow.

The papers which are to play such an important part in the Cook controversy are to be only the opening guns in the campaign which Commander Peary will wage on Dr. Cook. It is estimated that Commander Peary has written information to prove his contention but he thinks it will be unnecessary to make it public at this time. Although there has been no definite statement as to the exact date when the proofs will be made known it is announced that General Hubbard is planning to call a meeting of the Peary Arctic club in New York next week.

### VOLUMINOUS AND SIMPLE.

Commander Peary's forthcoming contribution to the controversy is rather voluminous, but has been prepared with the idea that it should be readily understood by the lay mind. General Hubbard said to-night:

"The statement has been prepared and will be submitted to the club. I do not feel competent to say whether the club will approve of it exactly in its present form. There will be no considerable changes, however. Some expressions may be altered in phraseology but that is all. Of course, no one can take from or add to the facts."

### CANNOT PROVE ANYTHING.

General Hubbard said he would not pass any individual opinion on the question but that the club would do that as a body. Then, glancing at Commander Peary, who smiled in answer, General Hubbard added: "I do not care to go on record as saying that the statement will prove that Dr. Cook did not reach the Pole. It is a matter for the public to judge. I can say that Peary's statements of facts are true."

Whether Commander Peary will be able to attend the naval parade in the Hudson-Fulton celebration next Friday has not been decided.

### E. G. COCHRANE DEAD.

Was at One Time General Superintendent of Postal Telegraph Cable Co.

Manchester, Sept. 28.—Edward G. Cochrane died at his home in Manchester Center late last night of paralysis of the bowels. He was born in Fairfield, N. Y. in 1855. He was general superintendent of the Postal Telegraph Cable Co. at the time of his retirement in May, 1908. He then retired from New York to Manchester Center. He leaves a wife, son, Dr. F. L. Cochrane of Brooklyn, and a daughter, Mrs. E. K. McLean of Hooch Falls, N. Y.

## MEANS MUCH!---MEANS MORE!

To the level-headed young man, a bank account means much, added to determination to make it larger means more. The names of many such are enrolled on our books and the number is steadily increasing. ARE YOU AMONG THE NUMBER? FOUR PER CENT. GUARANTEED.

**Chittenden County Trust Company**  
Church Street  
Burlington, Vt.

## BALLOON BURSTS DOCTOR KILLED

AND KILLS FOUR  
Cut Envelope.

French Dirigible 500 Feet in Air When Propeller Broke and Not Cure His Own Insomnia.

Moulins, France, Sept. 26.—While passing over the national road which leads from Paris to Antibes, and when at a height of between 500 and 600 feet, the French dirigible military balloon Republic exploded yesterday morning and fell to the ground. The four men on board were killed. They were Captain Marchal, Lieut. Phauré and Sub-Lieuts. Vincent and Reux.

An examination of the airship disclosed the cause of the accident. The axle of the right propeller had broken and the propeller had passed through the envelope, falling in a field about 50 yards away.

It was the intention of Captain Marchal, who was in charge of the airship, to stop at Nègres, and an automobile containing the mechanics was following the balloon. It was almost directly beneath it when the disaster occurred. The car fell straight down, carrying the fluttering remnants of the envelope and the occupants were buried beneath the wreckage. All were dead except Lieut. Phauré, but he lived only a few minutes after being rescued.

### FEEL LIKE A STONE.

Lieut. Tixer, who was in command of the automobile, said that the balloon suddenly burst and collapsed. It seemed to oscillate violently a moment prior to this as though it had been struck, and it fell with the rapidity of a stone. What he reached the wreckage the car was completely covered with the envelope, and a sound came from beneath.

When the envelope was removed the spectacle was appalling. The car had been literally crushed, and amid the mass of tangled steel and wire every man, except Phauré, could be seen at his post. Capt. Marchal was in sitting posture, his body thrown back and his eyes wide open. The bodies of the sub-lieutenants lay mangled beneath the cylinder of the motor. Phauré's body was lying half outside, as if possibly he had tried to jump during the descent. Apparently dead in the case of the three men had been instantaneous from the shock when they struck the earth and the weight of the heavy rigging above. Capt. Marchal's skull was crushed.

The dirigible balloon Republic, belonging to the French war department, made her initial flight at Moulins, June 24, 1908, carrying a cargo of 2,000 pounds, including the crew. Early this month the Republic was seriously damaged in a wind storm at Nègres, France, on her way to Moulins, to take part in the military maneuvers. Repairs were made later and the machine was supposed to be as good as new.

She took part in the maneuvers at La Palisse and attracted great attention, having ascertained and disclosed to the army the defense plan of the enemy's campaign.

### AVIATORS NOT DISCOURAGED.

Paris, Sept. 24.—The disaster to the military dirigible balloon Republic, in which four French officers lost their lives, coming on the heels of the death of Lefebvre and Captain Ferber and the loss of the Patrie, has plunged France in mourning, but public opinion, as reflected by the comments of the press, bravely supports the opinion of the aviators that no human sacrifice can now discourage the conquest of a national subscription to aid military aerostatics in memory of the dead officers. Among the condolences received from all parts of the world none is more appreciated than a personal message from the Emperor of Germany.

Subsequent investigation fully confirms the fact that the accident was due to the breaking of a propeller blade which tore through the gas bag. General Reux reports that there was no trace of fire about the silk, thus disposing of the hypothesis of an explosion.

The experts agree that such a mishap can be prevented in the future by the introduction of a series of cellular balloons, as in the Zeppelin airship which would keep the craft aloft if one of the compartments was pierced.

### ROOMS TIE AEROPLANE.

General Brun, minister of war, in an interview, expresses the opinion that dirigible balloons for war purposes will soon be supplanted by perfected aeroplanes. He says that he does not minimize the services the dirigibles are capable of rendering in war but believes that they will become first class engines of war.

"They will remain valuable," he continued, "for intermediary service, but will also be used by the aeroplanes. As soon as the dirigibles are in the Zeppelin airship which would keep the craft aloft if one of the compartments was pierced."

"We will still have dirigible balloons, but since the tests at Betheny I believe firmly in the future of aeroplanes from a military standpoint."

General Brun predicted immense strides in the aeroplane within a year. Thirty balloons sailed away to-day from Tulleries garden in the French Aero club's annual long distance race. An immense crowd gathered to witness their departure.

General Brun predicted immense strides in the aeroplane within a year. Thirty balloons sailed away to-day from Tulleries garden in the French Aero club's annual long distance race. An immense crowd gathered to witness their departure.

General Brun predicted immense strides in the aeroplane within a year. Thirty balloons sailed away to-day from Tulleries garden in the French Aero club's annual long distance race. An immense crowd gathered to witness their departure.

### FOUNTAIN PENS AT FREE PRESS.

Free Press, Sept. 28.—The fountain pens at the Free Press.

Free Press, Sept. 28.—The fountain pens at the Free Press.

Free Press, Sept. 28.—The fountain pens at the Free Press.

## ENVOYS OF SEVEN NATIONS PRESENT

First City Celebration That Was Ever an International Festival, Says One.

Reception at Metropolitan

Rain Spoiled Airship Flights but Dedication of Palisades Park and Monument to Henry Hudson Were Carried Through without a Hitch.

New York, Sept. 27.—The envoys of seven nations that have sent their ships of war, and the special delegates of other nations participating in the Hudson-Fulton celebration, were officially received at a reception in the Metropolitan Opera house under the auspices of the Hudson-Fulton commission. Seated on the stage was a distinguished gathering, including the venerable author of the "Globe of the Republic," because of her advanced years Mrs. Howe sat in a wheeled chair. At her left was Admiral Sir Edward Boscawen of the British fleet, while near by were M. Jean Gaston Darboux, the French representative, Rear Admiral Sazonov, commander of the Asiatic fleet, and Gen. Adm. LaPorte of the French battleship La Justice and his excellency, Youssouf Zia Pasha, the Turkish minister.

On the right of Mayor McCallan sat Prince Kuni of Japan, Gov. Chas. E. Hughes of this State, Grand Admiral Von Koester of the German fleet and Vice-Admiral Di Baccio of the Italian fleet.

Behind the gold-laced and decorated naval officers and dignitaries sat two scores or more of foreign representatives and members of the Hudson-Fulton commission including General Stewart L. Woodford and former Mayor Seth Low.

### ONLY 1,200 PRESENT.

The boxes of the famous opera house were filled with the wives and families of the foreign envoys. Not more than 1,200 persons were present.

General Stewart L. Woodford, chairman of the Hudson-Fulton commission, formally called the proceedings to order and introduced Mayor McCallan as the chairman of the evening.

Mayor McCallan quickly introduced Bishop David H. Greer of the Episcopal diocese of New York, who delivered the invocation.

In his address extending a welcome on behalf of the city, Mayor McCallan spoke briefly. Mrs. Howe then read an original poem, paying an eloquent tribute to Henry Hudson and to the history of the city.

An address of welcome on behalf of the commission was delivered by General Woodford following which the roll of nations was called, beginning with Argentina and concluding with Turkey. There were cheers and handclapping as each delegate stepped forward and presented a sovereign or an appropriate address. The assemblage grew especially enthusiastic when the delegates of Japan, Holland, Germany and England came forward and the cheering lasted for more than a minute. The delegate from Norway read a congratulatory message from a king who said that Norway had in reality discovered America before Columbus knew of its existence.

### BRITISH REFER TO KINSHIP.

Admiral Boscawen, for the British, referred to the discovery of the Hudson and the application of steam to navigation by Fulton as two of the most important events in the history of the race "to which you and we belong."

After the address of the Dutch delegate, J. T. Cramer, the national air of Holland was played, while the Hudson-Fulton flag was waved from the stage amid great cheering.

The mayor of Amsterdam conveyed greetings from Old Amsterdam to New Amsterdam. Speaking in French, M. Darboux, delivered the longest address of the evening, dwelling for the most part on the achievement of Fulton and the latter's sojourn in France.

### THE MESSAGE FROM ECUADOR.

Senator Don Esteban Carbo brought a message from President Alfaro of Ecuador. The message was as follows: "General Stewart L. Woodford, president, Hudson-Fulton celebration commission—His Excellency, Elroy Alfaro, president of the Republic of Ecuador, through your kind offices, sends greetings and good wishes to the gentlemen of the committee in charge of the Hudson-Fulton celebration, and heartily joins in the commemoration of events of such transcendental and far-reaching consequences. Ecuador, having been the first country south of the Isthmus of Panama where steam was applied to the propulsion of vessels, considers itself justified in rejoicing and commemorating the wonderful achievements of Robert Fulton."

From the Kaiser, Grand Admiral Von Koester brought congratulations and referred to the occasion as the "first time that the celebration of a single city has been made an international festival." "Nowhere," he said, "can sympathy for your celebration be greater than in Germany."

Although rain to-day forced the larger part of the Hudson-Fulton crowds to make the day one of rest within doors, and necessitated the postponement of the aeroplane flights and the balloon race, the more formal part of the morning and afternoon program, including the notable dedication of Palisades Park, the new interstate preserve along the lower Hudson, the dedication of an imposing monument to Henry Hudson in the upper part of New York city and the afternoon reception to the naval visitors on Governor's island, went off with a hitch, marking the day as an important and significant one in the week's festivities.

### DR. MERROW'S WIVES.

First City Celebration That Was Ever an International Festival, Says One.

Reception at Metropolitan

Rain Spoiled Airship Flights but Dedication of Palisades Park and Monument to Henry Hudson Were Carried Through without a Hitch.

New York, Sept. 27.—The envoys of seven nations that have sent their ships of war, and the special delegates of other nations participating in the Hudson-Fulton celebration, were officially received at a reception in the Metropolitan Opera house under the auspices of the Hudson-Fulton commission. Seated on the stage was a distinguished gathering, including the venerable author of the "Globe of the Republic," because of her advanced years Mrs. Howe sat in a wheeled chair. At her left was Admiral Sir Edward Boscawen of the British fleet, while near by were M. Jean Gaston Darboux, the French representative, Rear Admiral Sazonov, commander of the Asiatic fleet, and Gen. Adm. LaPorte of the French battleship La Justice and his excellency, Youssouf Zia Pasha, the Turkish minister.

On the right of Mayor McCallan sat Prince Kuni of Japan, Gov. Chas. E. Hughes of this State, Grand Admiral Von Koester of the German fleet and Vice-Admiral Di Baccio of the Italian fleet.

Behind the gold-laced and decorated naval officers and dignitaries sat two scores or more of foreign representatives and members of the Hudson-Fulton commission including General Stewart L. Woodford and former Mayor Seth Low.

### ONLY 1,200 PRESENT.

The boxes of the famous opera house were filled with the wives and families of the foreign envoys. Not more than 1,200 persons were present.

General Stewart L. Woodford, chairman of the Hudson-Fulton commission, formally called the proceedings to order and introduced Mayor McCallan as the chairman of the evening.

Mayor McCallan quickly introduced Bishop David H. Greer of the Episcopal diocese of New York, who delivered the invocation.

In his address extending a welcome on behalf of the city, Mayor McCallan spoke briefly. Mrs. Howe then read an original poem, paying an eloquent tribute to Henry Hudson and to the history of the city.

An address of welcome on behalf of the commission was delivered by General Woodford following which the roll of nations was called, beginning with Argentina and concluding with Turkey. There were cheers and handclapping as each delegate stepped forward and presented a sovereign or an appropriate address. The assemblage grew especially enthusiastic when the delegates of Japan, Holland, Germany and England came forward and the cheering lasted for more than a minute. The delegate from Norway read a congratulatory message from a king who said that Norway had in reality discovered America before Columbus knew of its existence.

### BRITISH REFER TO KINSHIP.

Admiral Boscawen, for the British, referred to the discovery of the Hudson and the application of steam to navigation by Fulton as two of the most important events in the history of the race "to which you and we belong."

After the address of the Dutch delegate, J. T. Cramer, the national air of Holland was played, while the Hudson-Fulton flag was waved from the stage amid great cheering.

The mayor of Amsterdam conveyed greetings from Old Amsterdam to New Amsterdam. Speaking in French, M. Darboux, delivered the longest address of the evening, dwelling for the most part on the achievement of Fulton and the latter's sojourn in France.

### THE MESSAGE FROM ECUADOR.

Senator Don Esteban Carbo brought a message from President Alfaro of Ecuador. The message was as follows: "General Stewart L. Woodford, president, Hudson-Fulton celebration commission—His Excellency, Elroy Alfaro, president of the Republic of Ecuador, through your kind offices, sends greetings and good wishes to the gentlemen of the committee in charge of the Hudson-Fulton celebration, and heartily joins in the commemoration of events of such transcendental and far-reaching consequences. Ecuador, having been the first country south of the Isthmus of Panama where steam was applied to the propulsion of vessels, considers itself justified in rejoicing and commemorating the wonderful achievements of Robert Fulton."

From the Kaiser, Grand Admiral Von Koester brought congratulations and referred to the occasion as the "first time that the celebration of a single city has been made an international festival." "Nowhere," he said, "can sympathy for your celebration be greater than in Germany."

Although rain to-day forced the larger part of the Hudson-Fulton crowds to make the day one of rest within doors, and necessitated the postponement of the aeroplane flights and the balloon race, the more formal part of the morning and afternoon program, including the notable dedication of Palisades Park, the new interstate preserve along the lower Hudson, the dedication of an imposing monument to Henry Hudson in the upper part of New York city and the afternoon reception to the naval visitors on Governor's island, went off with a hitch, marking the day as an important and significant one in the week's festivities.

## BURLINGTON SAVINGS BANK

INCORPORATED 1847.  
Has always paid the highest rate of interest allowed by law, which at the present time is

Its assets on July 1, 1909, were \$12,522,802.63.  
The number of depositors was 26,892.

Deposits can be made or withdrawn by mail. Money loaned on legal security at lowest rates.

Bank Pays Taxes in the State on Deposits Up to \$2,000.

OFFICERS: CHARLES P. SMITH, President. HENRY GREENE, Vice-President. F. W. WADE, Treasurer. E. S. ISHAM, Assistant Treasurer.

TRUSTEES: C. P. Smith, Willard Crane, Henry Greene, J. L. Burston, Henry Wells, F. W. Wade, A. G. Whittemore, E. W. Perry, E. S. Isham.

4% 4% 4% 4% 4% 4% 4%

**Burlington Trust Co.**  
B. B. Smalley, Pres. Henry L. Ward, V-P.  
F. W. Elliot, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS: B. B. Smalley, Henry L. Ward, D. W. Robinson, Frank R. Wells, E. Henry Powell, Edmund C. Mower.

Capital \$50,000—Surplus \$255,000  
ACTIVITY, CONSERVATISM, SAFETY  
CITY HALL SQUARE—NORTH.

4% 4% 4% 4% 4% 4% 4%

## Winooski Savings Bank

Continues paying FOUR PER CENT. interest as it has for the past two years.

\$2,000.00 or less, free of Vermont taxes, can be deposited in this bank.

Deposits or withdrawals can be made by mail. Vermont Mortgage Loans Solicited at lowest rates. Further information gladly furnished upon inquiry.

ORLAND COLE, President. EMORY C. MOWTH, Vice-President.  
H. E. GRAY, Treasurer. ORMAN P. RAY, Vice-President.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR VALUABLE PAPERS, \$3.00 PER YEAR.

## Four Per Cent. Dividend!

Declared for July 1st, was unanimously voted by the trustees of the

**HOME SAVINGS BANK**  
C. S. ISHAM, President. N. K. BROWN, Treasurer.

## 6% AND SAFETY 6%

Preferred Stocks and Secured Notes  
OF ELECTRIC PUBLIC SERVICE PROPERTIES  
IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION UNDER EXPERIENCED MANAGEMENT

5%—40 Year Gold Bonds—5%  
WE OFFER ONLY SECURITIES OF ASSURED FINANCIAL STANDING  
For full information send for Circular No. 55.

25 Broad St.—MEIKLEHAM & DINSMORE—New York City/  
W. F. HENDEE, Local Correspondent, BURLINGTON, VT.

## HOWARD NATIONAL BANK

BURLINGTON, VERMONT  
Capital \$300,000. Surplus and Profits \$200,000.

## A STRAIGHT PATH

You will never find the straight path to business success by looking at the crooked paths of unsuccessful men, who worked without a system. Your financial system if based on a Check Account in this Bank, will open the path to your business prosperity; that's what you plan for.

F. E. Burgess, President. Elias Lyman, Vice-President.  
H. T. Butler, Cashier. H. S. Weed, Assistant Cashier.

Jersey of a strip of beautiful park, stretching for 14 miles up the west bank of the river. Speeches by two governors proved a drawing card which attracted many thousands of New Yorkers and Jersey men to the spot.

### HUGHES URGES CONSERVATION.

Governor Hughes found the occasion a fit one for urging upon the people of the two States the conservation of their rivers and forests. "I hope that this is only the beginning," he said, "of efforts which may jointly be made by these two commonwealths to safeguard the highlands and waters in which they are both deeply interested. The entire watershed of the Hudson should be conserved, to become the people's countryside for common recreation."

Governor Fort, speaking for New Jersey, declared that the 50 acres of this Palisades Park are destined to become the most important public preserve in the United States. "The work here is only begun," he said. "The unimpaired beauty of this park must be made easily accessible by means of boulevards and roadways, and the thousand and one important historical spots along its 14-mile stretch must be marked by suitable inscriptions and monuments. There is a great opportunity here, too, to aid in the study of geology. Every man, woman and child who visits this park should go away with a new realization of the meaning of the wonderful strata and rock formations of these 50,000-year-old rocks."

### LAYING OF CORNER STONE.

The corner stone of the monument to Henry Hudson on Spuyten Duyvil hill was laid later in the day in a drizzling rain. The storm kept down the attendance, but did not bother Governor Hughes, who had come over from Palisades Park in time to deliver a eulogy on the discovery of the Hudson. The Governor spoke standing bareheaded in the open and declining all offers of umbrellas.

The line of march of the parade was tonight a mass of waving color and bright lights. The cost of the decorations along Central Park west and Fifth avenue amounted into the tens of thousands, while an ever greater sum has been expended in the erection of the grandstands which have been built into every available nook and cranny.

In preparation for the largest crowd which the city has ever seen, shopkeepers along the route have shuttered their plate glass windows with boards and householders have barricaded themselves behind strong picket fences which the crowds will be unable to scale. Grandstand tickets sold to-night at prices ranging from \$5 to \$25 apiece. Hotel rooms along the line of parade are worth \$3 to \$10 each.